REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.554.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third do	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or small text type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

* Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 12.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,945 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillcoat, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 27th July 1876.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, and on SATURDAY, the 22nd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th July 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. Stabbatt, will be despatched, on THURSDAY, the 3th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

July.		July.	
Leaves BOMBAY	13	Leaves Madras	28
„ Carwar	15	„ Coconada	29
„ Narakel	19	„ Vizagapatam	31
„ Alleppy	19	„ Bimlipatam	31
„ Tuticorin	21	„ Calingapatam	Aug 1
„ Colombo	22	„ Gopalpore	1
„ Galle	23	„ False Point	2
„ Pegu-Pattam	26	Arrives CALCUTTA	4

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

* The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

July.		July.	
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves BUSSORAH	31
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Mahomerah	31
„ Muscat	19	„ Fao	31
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Bushire	Aug 2
„ Linze	23	„ Linga	6
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Fao	27	„ Jask	9
„ Mahomerah	27	„ Guader	11
Arrives BUSSORAH	28	„ Kurrachee	15
		Arrives BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th July 1876, at 2 P. M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H P., Commander G G C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA, and BOMBAY, on the 24th, on the 12th, *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board:

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

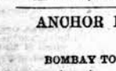
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

From	Tons H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay
MACEDONIA	2272	486	...	10th August.
TRINACRIA	2167	424	15th July.	22nd July. 6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	12th Aug.	19th Aug. 4th Oct.
INDIA	2289	500	9th Sept.	16th Sept. 1st Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	678	30th Sept.	7th O ct. 18th Nov.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	14th Oct.	21st Oct. 6th Dec.

And regularly hereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

LIVERPOOL	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500	Rs. 330

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th July 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	July 1876.	
HINDOSTAN	D. Rennolson.	2944	450	14th	Southampton
TANJORE	W. B. Hall	2245	450	21st	Suez.
PERIM	W. Barratt	3777	600	28th	Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Massoon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Massoon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 10th July 1876, at 3 P.M., from Massoon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. SIAM, Capt. N. W. Haselwood, R.N.R., (3,000 Tons and 500 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no orders are will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 7th July 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 26th June 1876. Superintendent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, to sail about 26th July.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „ 23rd August.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 16th September.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 75 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, May 11th 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

THE S. S. INDIA having been DETAINED by the WEATHER, will NOT sail until the 12th instant.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th July 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

5 cases fancy work tools and materials from J. Brock & Co., of London.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Pair handsome Grey Arab Carriage Horses.
1 New office shigram.
1 English-built 4 seated miniature brougham.
1 Very high cast flea-bitten grey horse, goes in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, books, plants, &c., at P. & O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of John Wyse, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprises rich cut glass ware, dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, plated ware, cutlery, &c.; handsome carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of camp table in 4 pieces, dining-room chairs, sideboard, whatnot, tea caddy, circular, pier, sofa and side tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation and reclining sofas, chiffonier, Tucker's plated double and single light hanging argand lamps, screens, teapoys, hatstand, flower vases, pictures, carved blackwood and English Iron painted four-posts bedsteads, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes press, chest of drawers, camphorwood chests, clothes basket, towel horse, dispense and cookroom articles, books, plants, &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Force ain Ware, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of J. Patridge, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, and liqueur frames, ice pitcher, tea set, waiters, toast rack, a set of spoons and forks, table candlesticks, cutlery by Mappen Brothers, revolvers, &c., elegantly carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table, sideboard, dining chairs, richly carved circular, pier, and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, footstools, chiffoniers, ornament stands, teapoys, a first rate sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, hatstands, first rate chromoth graph in gilt frames, verandah chairs, English iron four posts bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, dispense articles cooking utensils, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable House and Land, situate on the best part of Malabar Hill, comprising a magnificent view of the Island and Harbour of Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on MONDAY, 17th July 1876, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Estate and effects of the late Revd Jas. Wilson, D. D., unless previously disposed of by private contract.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground, held at the annual ground rent of Rs 15-9-7, and renewable in perpetuity, with bungalow and outhouses thereon, situate, lying, and being at Malabar Hill, in the registration Sub-district of Phoolchowpar, in the Island of Bombay, under Collector's No. 32, containing by admeasurement 104 bighas, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee Tata, on or towards the west by the Ridge or Nepean Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ramdas Thakoredass and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the heirs of the late Ramjee Myojee.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained of Messrs MACFARLANE and POLLOCK, Fort, Solicitors for the Executors, and of the auctioneers.

FOR COMMISSION SALE.

10,000 best Manilla Cigars.
One of Soundy's best sympathetic piano, good tone, good touch, and keeps in tune most wonderfully. Rs. 550.
A Bungalow To let, at Breach Candy, furnished or unfurnished.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1876.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Attorneys for JAMSETJEE DORABJEE NAGUMWALLA, Esq., the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the estate of FRAMJEE DORABJEE MOOSA, deceased, the mortgagor, and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date, the 26th day of February 1873, and a Gujarati instrument in writing, bearing date the 11th March 1873, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July next at four o'clock in the afternoon, the following very valuable landed properties, viz. :—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, forming six beds of batty ground, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses buntysbuns and premises standing thereon, situate at Gowalia Tank Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Phoolchowpar, fronting on the Gowalia Tank Road, which said piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement, 3,712 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 144, and which said messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes, under Nos 1, 2 and 3, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by property of Juggonath Sunkersett, on or towards the west by the batty ground of Joseph Maria DeGa, on or towards the north by the property of Bhaoo Saheb Abba Saheb and Bhima Sunker Sabbi, sons of the late Gurgadhur Shastri, and on or towards the south by the aforesaid Gowalia Tank Road, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Framjee Dorabjee Moosa, deceased, and his tenants.

LOT NO. 2.

(AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M.)

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situated on the east of the Gowalia Tank Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Phoolchowpar, containing by admeasurement 372 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 144, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Purbhoo Wassoodewjee Yadoojee Mistree, on or towards the west and south by the property of Arjoonjee Madhowjee, and on or towards the north by the property of Jerjeebhoy Dadabhoy.

For further information and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. JEFFERSON and PAYNE, Attorneys of the said mortgagee.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1876.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

COGNAC.

THE Undersigned have on hand a SMALL PARCEL of "EXTREMELY FINE OLD COGNAC," bottled and shipped in 1867. Price per dozen Rs. 42 NET.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES, Carte Blanche, Rs. 30 per doz.
COGNACS, Rouyer Guillet & Co.'s Rs. 15 per doz. pints
Do. Do. Do. Rs. 8 per doz. half-pints
Do. L. Bechade, Rs. 18 per doz.
CLARETS, Do. „ 8 „
Do. G. Perelier & Co.'s St. Julien, Rs. 9 per doz
Do. Do. Lormont, „ 12 do
Do. Do. Barsac, „ 15 do
Do. Do. Chablis „ 15 do
DUTCH (VALKER) BEER, Rs. 4 per doz. qts.
BASS' BEER, (Cameron & Saunders,) Rs. 5-8 per doz. qts

Apply to

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovementioned Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinston Circle, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 15th July 1876, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to transact the following business :—

1st. To pass a Resolution to wind up the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company voluntarily.

2nd. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators with all the powers provided by Act X of 1866, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 6th July 1876.

Saccone's Gib. Sherry	Rs.	21 0
„ Amontillado		27 0
Hamilton and Grieve's Dry Champagne		48 8
„ in Pints		50 0
Green Seal Champagne		39 0
Red and Gold label Claret **		11 8
„ „ Pontet Canet		20 0
„ „ Sauterne		14 0
Brandy, Coyle's No. 1		33 0
„ „ No. 2		28 0
„ Gautier Frere's		26 0
Sparkling Saumur		28 0

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that KHOJA LALJEE LUDHA has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Pension Tax Land or Ground, together with the range of Buildings, Stable and Outhouses standing and erected thereon, situate, lying and being on the northern side of the Pigut Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 412½ square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the property of the late Shrecrustna Laxmonjee, on the South by the Cricket Road aforesaid, on the East by the property of Eduljee Sorabjee Tata, and on the West by a joint passage and beyond it by the property of Hormusjee Framjee Mehta and which said land is entered in the Rolls of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 132 and 132 (New Survey No. 17-4), and which said buildings are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 5, and which said premises have been and now are in the occupancy of the tenants of the said Laljee Ludha. All persons having claims thereon either by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Solicitor for the Purchaser, at his Office, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort, within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated this 7th day of July 1876.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE COMPANY IN INDIA.

New Business (European and Native) Increasing

At the Rate of 200 per cent. per annum.

Rates from 19 to 103 per cent. LOWER than those of any other Company.

Policy-Holders can Vote at Meetings.

The only Company that *strictly* PROHIBITS amalgamation.

Funds invested in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

Proves security for the Fidelity of Persons [EUROPEAN and NATIVE] in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal of above Companies apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandize and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, ALLEN'S PATENT STEAM POWER GOVERNOR for regulating the pressure and economising Steam, suitable specially for Cotton Mills. Apply No. 30, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Customs House, to ARDESHIR & Co. Bombay, 6th July, 1876.

TO STUDENTS for the UNIVERSITIES, BAR, &c.—An English Barrister and a Graduate of an English University prepares Students at his Chambers in the Fort for the Universities, Bar and Solicitor's Examinations. For Terms, &c., address, "B. L.," *Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB.—The PLAY DAYS of the Club are MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. THIS EVENING the game will be A to L *terms* M to Z.

A Lady and Gentleman (European), occupying a nice Bungalow, pleasantly situated at Middle Colaba, are desirous of meeting with one or two Gentlemen Boarders. Terms moderate. Stabling accommodation available. Address S., *Gazette*.

ACCOMMODATION with BOARD for a Gentleman or two friends—cool quiet Apartments with Bathing Rooms adjoining, in the most agreeable part of the Fort. Apply to "K.," Office of this Paper.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a Double-Barrelled 12-Bore Central Fire Breech-loading RIFLE by BOSS, London, in case with implements complete and in good order. Price Rs. 180. Address "X.," *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a High Caste Handsome Black Arab HORSE, rising 6, as gentle as a lamb, has been ridden by a Lady. Price Rs. 500. Apply to "BETA."

WANTED, a POTTER who thoroughly understands the making and burning of Brown Stoneware. Apply, Western India Chemical Works, Chinchpoogly.

WANTED, ELEMENTARY LESSONS in DRAWING two hours per week. State Terms, 365, *Gazette* Office.

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, just landed ex. CITY OF BALTIMORE, Rs. 18 per cask of 4 dozen quarts at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements a Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

		Cash. Rs.	a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls	each	4	4
Do. Double do.	„	3	8

BATS.

All Cane	each	12	0
Treble do.	„	10	12
Double do.	„	10	0
Single do.	„	9	0
Double Whalebone	„	10	8
Single Do.	„	9	8
Match, best selected	„	7	0
Do. for practice	„	5	8
Presentation with silver plate	„	16	0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber	per pair	5	0
Gauntlets Extra Quality for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated	per pair	6	4

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin		7	8
Do. Chamois Skin		6	8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules		6	0
Do. with do. do. and iron points		7	0
Do. Plain Ash		5	4
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with planted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c.	each	16	0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, from		7	0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen		1	12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from		2	8
Scoring Sheets	per dozen	3	0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition		0	12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets	Rs. 72-0 to	85	0
Lawn Tennis Bats		8	0

RACKET KIT.

By Jefferies and Malins.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	11	0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14	0
Do. Balls per dozen	1	8
Do. Gut Strings per set	4	0
Fives Balls per dozen	3	8
Racket Shoes, best quality	10	0
Do. Presses Rs. 6 8 to	10	0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets	from Rs. 30 0 to	80	0
Badminton Bats	each	7	0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 3 0 to		6	0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom each		1	4
Do. India Rubber Balls per dozen Rs. 2 4 to		4	8

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel		6	8
Lunging Pads, best		8	0
Jackets		12	0
Single Sticks per pair		1	0
Basket Hand Guards	„	1	4
Buffalo do. do.	„	4	8
Boxing Gloves—White Buckskin and Chamois Skin per set of 4		10	0

FOOT BALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, size No. 4		6	8
Do. do. do. 5		7	0
Do. do. do. 6		8	0

Extra India Rubber Balls always on stock.

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins	per lb.	1	0
Do. do. Brass do.	„	1	12
Do. Galvanized Iron do.	„	1	2

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair.

(The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.)

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD beg to announce that their Studio will be Closed for Repairs from Monday, the 10th instant, to Saturday, the 15th instant, inclusive.

10, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th July 1876.

SUPERIOR GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

From the First English Manufacturers.

CASH PRICE LIST.

GENT'S BANIANS.

		Rs.	a.
Fine Gauze Merino	Six.	14	0
Superfine Saxony	„	19	0
Best Super A. & Co's Special-make, Shrinkless	„	25	0
Summer Merino medium substance	„	31	0
Real India Gauze, warranted Half Silk	„	40	0

GENT'S DRAWERS.

Fine Dressed Cotton, Six	26	0
Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee	27	0
Fine Summer Merino	36	0
Fine Summer Merino, Spliced Double Riding Seats	42	0
Stout Grey Shetland for Travellers	31	0
Bathing Drawers, per pair	2	0

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.
Double Feet and Heels.

		Rs.	a.
Fine Brown Cotton	Doz.	9	8
Super „ „	„	11	0
Extra Super	„	13	8
Fine Fancy Colours	„	14	8
Extra Super „ „	„	16	8
Best Fancy Stripes	„	18	0
Best Lisle Thread	„	25	0
Real Balbriggan	„	28	0
KNICKERBOCKERS for Sportsmen per pair		4	12

SLEEPING KIT.

Oxford Cloth, Cool and Absorbing	10	0
Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk. This is a very Superior Article	17	0
Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, in equal quantities, all the new Designs	17	8
Best Striped Cambric	6	8

PURE MERINO SOCKS.
Soft and Shrinkless.

		Rs.	a.
Plain Mixtures	Doz.	15	8
Drab or Fawn	„	17	8
Drabs, Fawns and Browns	„	18	8
Super Fine a Special Article	„	21	0
Fine Stripes Merino, very Soft and Elastic	„	24	0
Real Scotch Lambs Wool	„	21	0
Black Silk Socks per pair	„	7	8
Black Silk Hose per pair	„	11	8

PYJAMAS.

Printed Cambric	Six	16 8
Oxford Cloth	each	4 12
Wove Flannel	each	8 0

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth		10 0
Wove Flannel		17 0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool		20 0
Girdle		

Flannel Vests and Calico Drawers cut from the Piece and made to measure.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEED

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 7TH JULY 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was depressed, the sales only reaching 6,000 bales, spot quotations showing a decline of ¼d. per lb. in G. F. Hingunghaut and 1/16d. in Fair Dhollera, G. F. Ginned Broach and Mid Orleans. Arrival prices are also weaker, G. F. Dhollera with the G.F. clause May-June shipment, via Cape, being quoted at 4¾ per lb., a decline of 1/16d. from the previous day and the lowest figure which this description has touched this season. We do not hear of anything new of a special character to affect the market and it may accordingly be inferred that European politics and depressed trade in Manchester are still the adverse influences.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were said to be unchanged, but we expect to-day's report will bring lower rates owing to the state of affairs on this side.

In London Coffee is reported dull at a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and Good Ordinary Native. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds are unaltered. The weekly quotations for Metals give a decline of £3 per ton in Tile Copper and £2 in Brasiers, ¼d. per lb. in Yellow Metal and 5s. per ton in Silesian Spelter.

If Reuter's quotations are correct Enfaced Rupee Paper has undergone an improvement of 3 to 4 per cent. since Saturday last. Fours have advanced from 78½ to 82 ; Fours-and-a half from 79 to 82 ; Fives-and-a-half from 80 to 84. It is quite possible that Government may have come into the market as buyers as on this side and so have raised rates, but otherwise looking to the heavy drop in Exchange, we should be inclined to think either last Saturday's fall or yesterday's advance incorrect.

Consols yesterday were still quoted at 93⅜, but French Rentes have advanced from 104½ to 105.

The Bank of England return for the week ending yesterday is slightly less favourable, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having fallen from 55¼ to 52¾ per cent. The Reserve has decreased by £437,500, while Bills Discounted are increased by £250,000, but Bullion has been added to by £125,000. The rate of Discount on 6 months' sight bills is quoted at 1½ to 2 per cent., showing that a continuance of easy money is anticipated.

Yesterday's P. & O. Steamer is reported as bringing £40,000 in Gold for Bombay. Some doubt is expressed here as to the correctness of this, as at present rates Gold would lay down here as about 1s. 6 7/16d. per rupee or a fraction over the cost of Bar Silver, but it is not unlikely that Reuter may be correct as at present there seems every probability of a further fall in Silver which would of course mean an equivalent rise in the value of Gold. Reuter says that the price of Bar Silver is unsettled and gives no quotation, but we hear that private messages still quote 48d. per oz. However that may be, STERLING EXCHANGE has shown increased weakness here to-day, with a further fall of 1/16d. in Private Paper and ¼d in Bank Bills. In the morning rates opened at yesterday's level, but in the course of the forenoon a considerable business was done between the Banks on the basis of 1s. 6¾d. for demand paper, and at the close sellers declined to go on at better than 1s. 6¾d. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	1s. 6¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 6¾d.	,,
Credits 3	,,	..... 1s. 6 9/16d.	,,
Documents 3	.....	1s. 6 9/16d.	,,

In another column will be found a resumé of the report of the Parliamentary Commission on Silver. The final result—viz. "that they could not recommend any remedy," had already reached us, but it is worthy of notice that they ascribe the present state of affairs to a combination of enormously increased production of Silver in America, the demonetisation of the German Silver coinage and the altered condition of the trade with India. Had the evidence adduced shown that the depression arose merely from the pressure of the German Silver on the market, there would have been some hope of an early reaction, as let the amount still to be sold, be what it may, it would have been possible to see some end to the decline ; but when the increased production of the American mines comes into question, an unknown quantity is introduced, as there appears to be no data available respecting the average cost of production and we are therefore quite at sea as to what point would be likely to restrict supplies. The question assumes greater magnitude and importance daily, but to our thinking there is nothing for it but to allow the evil to effect its own cure.

On Calcutta rates of Exchange continue unaltered and GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at yesterday's prices :—Fours, Rs. 100⅞ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101 ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103 to ¼.

SHARES have been quiet with only a small extent of business doing. Bank of Bombays are firm at an advance of ¼ per cent. Land and Press shares are without change. Spinning and Weaving scrip is steady but no dearer. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs 10 lower.

COTTON is firm at unchanged values, notwithstanding the decline at home. The only sales reported to-day are some small lots of G. F. Bhownugger at Rs. 167 per candy half-pressed, but some considerable transactions took place yesterday which did not transpire in market hours, chiefly in full-pressed Barsee and Julgaum. The receipts yesterday were 528 bales, making a total of 3,818 bales for the week against 4,043 last year and 4,644 bales for the corresponding week in 1874.

FREIGHTS by steamer continue very firm. Engagements were made this morning at £2 12.6 and £2-13-9, but £2-15 is now asked for ready and £2-10 for forward shipment. The Annot Lyle is reported to have engaged a half cargo for Liverpool at £2 2-6 with concessions.

PIECE GOODS are in the same state as we have reported for the past week or two. Importers show perhaps rather more firmness owing to the rapid decline in Exchange, but buyers are still operating but slowly and show no disposition to pay higher rates.

COALS are nominally advancing daily in sympathy with the decline in Exchange, but there is nothing offering from home to regularly test the market. A resale of Lard's Welsh Hartley May-June shipment via Cape is reported to have been made by one dealer to another at Rs. 20¾ per ton alongside.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 1st July, 1876.

	Open 1,278¾ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		83,854	0	0
Merchandize		2,03,523	0	0
Telegraph		570	0	0
Municipal Trains		382	8	0
	Total Rs.	2,88,335	8	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278¾ miles	Total Rs.	2,77,100	3	11
Increase		11,235	4	1

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE ENGLISHMAN, MONDAY EVENING.

ALTHOUGH no further reduction has been made in the Bank of Bengal's charges for accommodation, money is undoubtedly again easier, and a continuance of the present minimum of 7 per cent. cannot be long maintained, unless in the improbable contingency of some radical change being made in the currency of the country—a course, however, which has been lately proposed by very high financial authority in more than one quarter. In the open market, 5 to 5½ per cent. is the current value of money, with a still a downward tendency. Last Thursday's Bank Statement also showed a strong augmentation of resources. The private deposits increased 24½ lakhs, the Credits on Government paper decreased 15¾ lakhs, and the Bills Discounted decreased ¾ of a lakh. Against these, there has to be set an increase of only 1½ lakh in the Loans, thus giving a decrease of 39¼ lakhs in the public demand for the week. The Cash Balances have, however, increased to the extent of only 19¼ lakhs, the Government balances being reduced by 22¾ lakhs, and the Investment account by 3¼ lakhs. The proportion of cash to liabilities has risen to 53¾ per cent. No further statement will be issued until about three weeks hence, when the books reopen, after the half-yearly balance.

No fresh light has been thrown on the momentous silver question, and it continues to agitate the public mind very strongly. The price in London seems to be still weak and receding, 50d. per oz. being reported, and even lower rates spoken of ; but, so far as is known here, the tremendous outcome of the Nevada mines depend for their truth only on accounts taken from Californian newspapers. There can, of course, be no denying that a great increase in the raising of silver has taken place within the last two or three years, but a perusal of the reports of the huge and unprincipled Stock Exchange speculations now going on at San Francisco is calculated to shake belief in a further excessive supply being available, this and next year over the admitted increased findings of the previous three years. The speculators in that city appear to have got practical possession of the mines, and work them to suit their own purposes, which appear to be quite as much to ruin, or "scalp," as they call it, an opposition "ring," or confederacy, as to make money by their operations. In fact, the San Francisco share market appears to be but a wild, excited betting ring, in which everything is thought fair. One day it is reported a mine has struck a rich seam ; a few days later, that it is "petering out." It is very much to be desired that some independent testimony bearing on the mines should be procured. The French Government is believed to have sent out a Commission, and the British Royal Commission, will surely have done the same, or the whole thing is a farce.

The fall in silver which took place up to last year should account for the natural depreciation resulting from a large annual increase over the old normal supply, and there is strong reason for supposing that the present extra depreciation arises from the temporary influence of German demonetization. If silver can be raised in Nevada at 30d. or even 40d. per oz. why have not China and India been flooded by direct shipments ? And even England seems to be importing nothing extra to speak of from America. This fact is surely more to the point than the interested reports of Californian newspapers. And the difficulties in connection with changing the German currency are rather increasing, than diminishing, leading to the belief that it will be a much more tedious process than counted upon, even if possible at all. The *Economist* of June 3 points out what it describes as "one fatal objection" to the estimates current as to the amount of silver yet disposable by the German Government. It says that the estimates rest "on the evidence of the Gulden withdrawals, but, seeing that the gulden currency has been in circulation only some 40 years, while the thaler coinage dates back for more than a century, the wear and tear must have been incomparably greater in the case of the thaler currency." The estimate made is one-third for both currencies, for wear and tear, loss, melting, &c."

There would then be a fresh turn-up to get back to the present system. A Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* affirms "that the departments of finance at Vienna, Rome, and St. Petersburg, as well as in Paris, are beginning to be seriously pre-occupied with the necessity for an understanding on the question of the monetary standard. Notes have been exchanged between them ; England and Germany are to be consulted ; and there is already reason to believe that a conference will be held at Vienna, probably, during the next winter."

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has again steadily drooped, and closes at its worst. Bank Bills at six months' sight began at 1-7⅜, and have now been done at 1-7½, but demand has been in fair steady 1-7. Credits have been supply at in fair 1-7 7/16 and 1-7⅜, and documents have also been a little more abundant than of late. The first sales were at 1-7 9/16 ; then a considerable quantity at 1-7½, and, to day, the few remaining at 1-7 7/16. The rate looks now inclined to be flat, until it is seen whether the Secretary of State will sell the Council Bills on Wednesday. Quotations are :—

Bank telegraphic transfer	1s. 7d.	doubtful
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7d.	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 1-16d. to ¼d.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7¼d.	
Credits and clean private paper, 6 months' sight	1s. 7⅜d.	
Document bills do	1s. 7 7-16d. to ¼d.	

France.—A corresponding fall has taken place in francs, and business has been done in document bills at *f*.5·05 to *f*.2·06 three months' sigh', and *f*.2·07 to *f*.2·08 six months. Forward business has been arranged at the highest quotations.

Bombay.—Business has been slack again, and quotations are unchanged : par for demand, and 99 for sixty days' sight Bank Bills.

China.—Business for next steamers has not opened yet, but buyers seem likely to offer not over 224 at the outside for thirty days' bills.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market has been again rather dull, neither ready investment, nor speculation for the future, being gone into with any spirit. The tone, however, remains quite strong and healthy, and cheaper money is likely gradually to put up prices moderately. There is not the money, nor, probably, the spirit, in the place now to lead to anticipations of great excitement in the Share market, notwithstanding the sound and favourable position of most of the industries ; but a steady, moderate rise is probable.

Government Securities are better, and at intervals there has been large and strong buying going on, until the market is for the moment pretty well cleared of stock. In the present state of the exchange, however, transmissions from England are probable, and any material advance in price can scarcely be looked for. The rate for 4 per cent. paper advanced from 1¼ to 1·2 per cent. premium, but subsequently receded to 1⅛ ; a renewal of buying has since led to a fresh advance to 1⅛. Four-and-a-half per cents. also went up from 1¼ to 1·2 premium, but have since been done at 1¼ and 1·2. The business in Five-and-a-halfs, which has been to a good amount, has been executed at 3·2 and 3·1 per cent. premium. The Market looked rather dull this afternoon, and rates cannot be quoted higher than

4	per cents	101·2
4½	,,	101·2
5½	,,	103·2

Bank Shares are mostly higher, but Bengals are an exception, notwithstanding estimates of a good dividend. Sales have been made at from 715 to 700. Agras have brought 104 to 105, Nationals 111 to 112, and Delhis 175.

Tea Shares are strong, but business has been rather slow. Tukvars have brought the advanced prices of 129½ and 130. Sprinesides 114½ and 115, Sooms 104 and 105, Kunchunpores 83, 84, 85. The following are at steady prices : Hoolmaree 125, Bisnauth 555, Chandypore 650, Durrang 78, Burkola 102, Central Cachar 152. Hoolungoorie 89 and 90, Bengal 87 ex-dividend ; but Jokai rather lower, at 107.

Spinning Mill Shares are beginning to move, though but slowly, but most are in an upward direction. Howrahs have brought 74 and 77, Budge Budge 73 ex-dividend, and Orientals 62½, but Barnagores, at 77, show a further drop. Bowreahs have been sold at previous price of 85.

Coal Shares are very quiet ; Equitables have been sold at 195.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam have further improved to £45, and are wanted ; but Bengal Iron have sold down from 105 to 100. They are, however, now quoted at 104.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s EUPHRATES, 500 tons, Captain G. Stevenson, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Persian Gulf, viâ Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Bohrman, Mr. Coen, Mr. Graham, and four deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel	Commander.	From
6	Euphrates (s)	Stevenson	Busorah, June 20.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
7	Queen Clif	Davis	Calcutta.
	Venetia (s)	Babot	Aden, and Suez.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Palm, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Euphrates, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque Grasmere, to Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

June.
3 Ailsa ..... Staddon ..... Liverpool, April 13.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s—135 boxes tobacco pipes, Mamedally Badoordin.
Childwall Hall s—5 casks pickaxes, H F Soares and Co ; 86 boxes tobacco pipes and 54 boxes bath bricks, Goolamally Surtally.
Atalanta s—1 barrels soft soap, S S Narrelwalla.
Bellona s—40 bundles and 689 bars iron, Arut Kerpall.
City of Baltimore s—1 cask pickaxes, H F Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Venetia s—20 cases brandy, C Bouneville and Co.
Berths s—55 boxes provision, Abdoolhoseen Esoofally ; 1 cask paint, and 2 cases varnish Ebram Peerkhan ; 900 bundles steel, Lookmanjee Ebramjee.
John Allen—15 casks beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Palm s—33 cases playing cards, John S Elmore and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—20 barrels ham, Crawford and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—21 cases brandy, C Bouneville and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—1 bale cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 54 bales cotton, Thakersee Khetsee.
Atalanta s—105 cwts coir yarn, Samjee P doomsee ; 104 bales cotton, Gunesh Vencayek ; 100 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co ; 32 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Annot Lyle—160 bales rags, Nulloo Boonderjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Ashgrove—1,180 bags coffee, George Lockhart and Co ; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Grasmere,—7,500 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Berths s—564 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 700 bags rapeseed and 1,000 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Tanjore s—1,000 bags linseed and 570 bags ground nuts, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tanjore s—100 bales cotton, George Lockart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Siam s—9 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 28 bales twist, Ellias Ally ; 275 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 1 chest opium, Hajee Jan Abdool Khaluck ; 98 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 10 chests opium, Hajee Essack Ellias ; 27 chests opium, Roogunth Jugnath ; 8 chests opium, Tarachuck Ramsay ; 38 chests opium, Tarachund Lachmeesaran ; 23 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co ; 20 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed ; 10 chests opium, Sudurmull Toolchund ; 25 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 15 chests opium, S N Talatee ; 34 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 31 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 124 chests opium, Sareram Dowlatram ; 33 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 21 chests opium, Jairajbh y Peerbhoy ; 14 chests opium, Gungabux Chinjooram ; 63 bal s cotton and 15 bales twist, Goolum Hosein Jon Mahomed ; 14 bales twist, Rahimbhoy Allaibhoy ; 10 che ts opium, Khetseedas Napechund ; 15 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Siam s—24 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 57 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

HIGH COURT.—8TH JULY.

(Before the Honorable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

134-76—Prescot and Winter—Homonshaw Kavasjee vs Burjorjee Dorabjee Burjorjee—Muljee and B—Part heard.
135-76—Fletcher and Smith—Nowrojee Pallonjee vs Henry Gamble and others—Crisiere, Lynch and Owen.
160-76—C Smale—Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy vs Mulchund Ruttonsey and ano her—H Bicknell.
165-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—in re tribal Naiquin vs Juggonnath Narayen—Remington, Hore and Langley.
182-76—P Kavasjee—Mahomedkhan Atiskhan vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and Boevey.
187-76—Prescot and Winter—Suruswateebai widow vs Bhai Bhaoo and another.
196-76—Crisgie, Lynch and Owen—Motiram Bhugoobhai vs Dharmsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.
213-76—J C Cama—Parvatibai widow vs Custoor Saila and others—Jefferson and Payne.
227 76—Jamardhan and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Huribhukker Bhaskerjee—In Person.
92-76—In person—Luximbhai widow vs Ganesh Pandoo—Bhaoo B.
233-76—Crawford and Boevey—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.
234-76—A Kemp—Jeshoobai widow vs Nowrojee Eduljee Bhagul—N N K thare.
135 76—Jefferson and Payne—W Charles Lester and another vs H R Cornell Mayle.
238-76—Mr Bicknell—Sarabai widow vs Daya Sun'a and others.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Final Decree.

586-74—Jefferson and Payne—H H the Begam of Bhopal vs The G I P Railway Co Ld—Hearn and Cleveland.

LONG CAUSES.

530-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ayeshabebee vs S H Nusmoodin Moolee—Prescot and Winter—Specially fixed.
584-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Manecklal Muccundass vs Soo-derji Jet.a and another—Crawford and Boevey—Part heard.
149-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Cooverjee Jeewanjee Gurdee—A Framjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 7.

Sprugg, Capt, Bengal A/19th R A, on sick leave, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 7.

Lewis, Lieut, Bengal 26th P N I, on furlough, to England.
Bruerton, Capt, Madras 20th R A, on sick leave, to England.
Sheprard, Capt, Bengal 11th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Nagode.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 6th July 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·653
Temperature of the Air	84·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·794
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	87·0
Minimum do. do	81·2
General Direction of wind	WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	537
Fall of Rain	0·00 inches.
Total fall during month	2·21 ,,
,, ,, year	15·19 ,,

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

HARDY—July 2nd, at Barrackpore, the wife of Rev. A. O. Hardy, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CRAWFORD—July 2nd, at Nellore, Alice Maud Mary, the dearly beloved infant of J. W. Crawford.
GRIBBLE—June 30th, at Madras, Lilian, the infant daughter of T. D. B. Gribble, C. S., aged five weeks
LESLIE—July 3rd, at Allyghur, Mr. Hagy Leslie.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1876.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK in his article in the March number of the *Fortnightly Review* on a "National Training to Arms," whilst giving credit to Lord Cardwell for introducing "the "principles of a methodical and symmetrical "organization into our hitherto chaotic system," and drawing favourable comparisons as to the fighting strength of the British Army now with what it was before the breaking out of the Crimean War, is constrained to admit that the situation is, notwithstanding, anything but satisfactory. It would appear from what he says that, although we could put 50 battalions into first-line on the outbreak of a war, that in order to put those battalions on to a war strength, it would be necessary to draw 25,000 or the half from other sources. According to his figures we should have to draw from the 23 battalions remaining at home 4,600 men, and from the army reserve, the depôts, and militia reserve (infantry) 5,000, 3,000 and 13,814 men respectively ; this would, with the 3 battalions of Guards, make up the total of our first line to 50,000 men ; but unfortunately out of this number 16,000 would be scarcely trained at all. It would further appear that through some "unaccountable oversight" the reserve of from 75,000 to 80,000 men, which it was expected would be forthcoming in the year 1882-83, will in reality only reach a maximum of 41,363 men in the year 1883-84. On the much mooted question of the physique of the men enlisted since 1870, Sir Henry Havelock, after having had exceptional facilities for forming a correct opinion, has come to the decision that they *are* most decidedly of considerably lower standard both in height and physique than those we used to get 30 years ago, and after reviewing somewhat in detail these and other minor facts, he comes to the conclusion that the results of the new system do not, up to the present time, give any reasonable hope that it will answer the national expectation, unless we are blessed with an uninterrupted peace ; and, furthermore, that facts point not only to the difficulty but also to the impossibility of getting a sufficient number of men to supply the annual wants of the recruiting department. For full details on all these points we must refer the reader to the article itself ; we have, necessarily, dwelt somewhat cursorily on them, as our object is more to notice Sir Henry Havelock's proposals as to how this difficulty, which is now so perplexing our military reformers, is to be met. After alluding to the oft repeated fact that under existing arrangements the line and militia starve each other by competing for almost the same class, he repudiates the idea of the member for Hackney that this difficulty is to be got over by doing away with the latter, showing what great services they have done to the line in former days, and how imprudent it would be to interfere with them till we are in a position to substitute something in their place. The true solution of the problem is, in the author's opinion, "a national training to arms," and if we have understood him rightly, his system, put into a condensed form, is very much as follows. Thirty-six thousand candidates of ages between 21 and 25 are to be balloted for every year in England and Scotland ; no substitutes to be allowed, nor any exemptions on the score of a man becoming an effective volunteer at his own expense. Religious scruples and domestic reasons, common to all countries, to be the only exceptions admitted. All selected candidates to be liable to six months' training ; but this period may be considerably reduced provided they have, between the ages of 12 and 16 at schools, and between the ages of 16 and 21 at the higher Government schools, gone through a prescribed number of drills. The militia thus raised to be of a purely local character, service in which is to last for only 4 years, and the men would in case of war be liable only to three months embodiment in each year, unless war happened to break out during the year they were balloted for, in which case they would be liable for six months. The men whilst so embodied to receive free food, lodging, and clothing, and 2s. a day pay, and their families to be supported by the State. In connection with the above, the pay of the private soldier in the line is to be raised 2d. a day, with corresponding increase in the non-commissioned rank, in the shape of deferred pay, and the existing pay of the reserve to be raised from 4d. to 6d. or 8d., according as to whether the men went into the reserve after 3 or 6 years' service ; the total cost of the increased pay to line and reserve amounting to under £500,000 a year. Sir Henry Havelock has discussed his proposals with a great deal of earnestness, and there is a good deal to be said for many of the suggestions he has put forward for consideration ; but it appears to us at the same time that there is too great an element of uncertainty in his scheme, viewing it, as a whole, to recommend its adoption unless in some very modified form. Take, for instance, the question of the burden of the ballot with reference to the probability of national opposition to the scheme. The author tells us that a candidate elected under his modified system of ballot "could pass "as a drilled soldier within three, four, five, or "six weeks after being caught by the ballot," and that the burden would "become thus almost nominal." But this is assuming a great deal too much ; for it rests entirely on the correctness of the author's supposition that all the men of his militia will previously to being caught by the ballot have undergone a course of anticipatory drill between the ages of 16 and 21, and we must confess we take somewhat different an estimate of British human nature to that adopted by Sir Henry Havelock. According to his own admissions 225,000 youths reach the age of 21 in England and Scotland annually, and as only 36,000 are required for the militia it is clear enough that only one man in six would be caught. Under these circumstances it appears to us that it is too much to expect that with such odds in their favour, the youths of England would consent to undergo a course of drill extending over nine years between the ages of 12 and 21 ; and yet the author estimates that 120,000 youths would annually take advantage of the anticipatory drill which he calculates would in five years give us 500,000 men trained to arms ! If such anticipatory drill had not been gone through—a supposition for which we have quite as much grounds as the author has for coming to an opposite conclusion ; then the men caught would have to undergo the full six months training, and if so, where would be the boasted lightness of the burden ? The author also calculates that one of the most important and probable effects of his proposals will be to enormously stimulate recruiting for the line. This would indeed be a priceless boon ; but here, again, he appears to us to be travelling too fast. His argument is that many a man caught by the ballot will inevitably volunteer for the line. By what reasoning process this conclusion is arrived at we fail to see, unless it is that a man who objects to soldiering, having once been caught by ballot, prefer three years of it to six weeks' drill and a remote possibility of garrison duty within four years in the event of an invasion. The argument about the volunteer to the line under such circumstances coming back after three years' service with a lump sum in pocket and reserve pay appears to us not to affect the question of the man's choice, inasmuch as if these considerations are supposed to have great weight with him, he could without waiting to be caught by the ballot voluntarily enlist in the line, and would do so, moreover, at an earlier and therefore more convenient age. Another point in Sir Henry Havelock's scheme which appears to us as weak is, that there is no provision for a suitable elasticity in our field army ; his scheme for a local militia which he is very careful to impress on us is not Conscription in disguise, is in its very essence only calculated to give us troops for home defence, and makes no provision for foreign service, inasmuch as his militia men are not bound to serve abroad. This we take it is a fatal defect. No scheme that does not embrace the method of expanding in a suitable way the requirements of the army fighting abroad can possibly be considered as one which effects a satisfactory solution of the question of army reorganization. The necessities of warfare either require our being capable of putting into the field, and maintaining there an efficient and in these days a numerous army, or they only aim at securing us from invasion. If the latter, then our field army is too strong and we spend a great deal too much money on it ; if, however, our military necessities require that the contingency of fighting abroad must be taken into consideration in any scheme of reform, then any such scheme, unless it comprehends a complete provision for such contingency, must fail in recommending itself. There are, no doubt, the 60,000 reserves produced by the short service system ; but is that number sufficient ? and, if so, would it be prudent to withdraw all the trained soldiers, and thus, in case of a disaster abroad, leave the resistance of invasion at home to militia men and volunteers without a substantial army of regulars to leaven the mass ? Sir Henry Havelock counts, no doubt, on volunteers who had gone through anticipatory drill being available in large numbers on the payment of heavy bounties ; but we have already stated that it is by no means certain that the system of anticipatory drill would be so popular as the author thinks, and we certainly could not afford in these days to have any elements of uncertainty to hamper the plans of our Generals at a time when success depends on rapidity of movement, and when everything should be regulated with mathematical precision. There are many other points which have been discussed in Sir Henry Havelock's article to which we have not space to refer, and those who are interested in such details we would refer to the original. The subject is one of surpassing importance to England, and he who can solve the problem will indeed deserve well of a grateful country ; but to solve it *effectually*, it will be necessary, not only to provide the machine, but to teach us, when we have got it, *how we are to move it.*

NATIVE ARMY REORGANIZATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the above subject is now under the consideration of Government, may I, as a cavalry officer, be allowed to venture a few remarks on one of the changes which, we believe, is being contemplated, and which especially affects the Bombay native cavalry.

The change to which I allude is the adoption throughout that branch of the service of the one-horse sillidar system which obtains in Bengal.

As to the advisability or otherwise of the introduction of so radical a change many different opinions will, no doubt, be expressed ; but it is to be hoped that those who may be called upon for their ideas on the subject will not allow prejudice to blind them to the many advantages which will accrue to the Bombay native cavalry, taken as a body, should this system be introduced.

The arguments advanced by the advocates for the upholding of our present system require careful consideration, as some of them may at first sight appear more sound than a more deliberate weighing of them would bear out.

The one that would probably be first urged (not, of course, taking into consideration the question of compensation, which necessarily would have to be given to the present holders of a large number of assamees) is that, under the present system, we have a great hold on certain men in the regiments to own two or more assamees, to obtain which they have had to sink more capital than they would care to run the risk of losing by misconduct.

That we have this hold on certain men is an indisputable fact which, of course, when put forward as an argument, must carry a certain amount of weight, but the question arises, "Does not this fact guarantee the good conduct of the few rather than that of the regiment as a body ?"

In reply to this question we have heard it often urged that sillidars, who have so much to lose, are quite sufficient security for the good behaviour of the bargheers.

This argument might have been listened to in bygone days when sillidars were not only nominally, but in stern reality, held responsible for the acts of their bargheers, when they in consequence were consulted in the choice and enlistment of them, and when so often a bargheer was either a poor relation or "bhaibund" of his sillidar. But nowadays, owing to restrictions—doubtless very necessary for political reasons—as to place of enlistment and relative numbers of castes allowed in our regiments, one could hardly expect a sillidar to have any very great influence over a bargheer, to whom he is bound by neither the ties of relationship, or as is often the case even of similarity of creed. It would hardly come up to our ideas of justice to hold a sillidar responsible for the good conduct of a bargheer with whom he has nothing in common and who has been pitch-forked on to him to enable him to draw his horse allowance, which Government ceases to give for a horse when he has been riderless for more than three months. For the sake of argument let us suppose a case.

A man is enlisted in the Deccan and becomes the bargheer of a sillidar who happens to have a riderless horse and who is a man from Hindostan. The former is a Hindoo, the latter a Mussulman. Neither similarity of creed, relationship, or even previous acquaintance formed from having been enlisted in the same village serves to give them any interest in one another, and can we but imagine that the bargheer, totally ignorant of his sillidar, will be equally callous as to what effect his own misconduct may have on the latter ? It is true the sillidar might report any open expression of ill-feeling on the part of his bargheer, but the latter, should he be ill-disposed, would be very unlikely to give open expression of his ill-disposition before a man with whom he has nothing in common.

In a system where every man has his own horse, the hold on the men is equally distributed and leavens the mass instead of only a certain portion, say a half, as under our present system.

We might perhaps fail to attract wealthy men such as we find a few of in our ranks to-day, and whose martial ardour, when joining the service, was not altogether unalloyed with the prospect of *indirectly* gaining by the purchase of numerous assamees, that interest for their money which the tenets of their religion forbid them receiving *directly* ; but money does not make the soldier, and we might depend upon always having at hand numerous candidates for enlistment naturally fond of a military life and sufficiently rich to produce the necessary 200 rupees.

It may be urged, as it has so often been done, that a one horse sillidar is the poorest and most inefficient soldier in the world, as he has to keep up one syce and a baggage animal for his one horse which is all a two-horse sillidar is expected to keep up. Surely this objection is easily overcome by allowing two one-horse sillidars to join in a syce and baggage animal. It is also argued that a man with a large number of assamees would, as a wealthy man, be far better able to stand up against famine prices, or the increased expenditure consequent on being called out on service, but in the former case the likelihood would be greatly decreased were his horses to be separated and he were thus deprived of the benefits of buying wholesale, while in the latter case a kind and considerate Government would most likely relieve him of the trouble of supplying himself, but would serve out everything from the Commissariat at a fixed rate, probably, much higher than what he could have obtained it at for himself.

Thus the horse of a poor and rich sillidar would share alike. Now let us take the disadvantages of our present system, and we will, I think, find that they swamp the advantages.

In the first place there are a large number of men in the regiments of Bombay cavalry who have no interest therein save their pay, Rs. 10 a month, which with difficulty stands up against the many calls made upon it for arms, clothing, accoutrements, &c.

Each of these has a horse in his charge, which he naturally cannot take so great an interest in as if it were his own property.

The fact of its being in his charge does not even guarantee his being allowed to ride it on parade as the sillidar naturally selects the best of his horses for his own riding.

The bargheer may be a first class rider, and in consequence, his horse handy, well trained and steady on parade.

The steadiness of the bargheer's horse becomes soon known to the sillidar, whose horse, owing very likely to his own bad hands, has of late been very unsteady on parade and the innocent cause of his rider's frequent introduction to the riding school without stirrups.

What does he do ? He hands over his enemy—for such he learns to look on his horse—to his bargheer, who, next parade day, is probably sent to drill on this very animal whom he has never ridden before and for whose unsteadiness he is in no way responsible, and though in reality a first rate horseman, is probably told that he can no more ride than a tailor.

Is this not enough to disgust him with his work and turn a good soldier and good horseman into a callous and discontented man ?

Such a case could not occur under the proposed system, except an exceptional one, such as a man's horse being sick.

Every man has his own horse, which fact, in addition to preventing the likelihood of his being subjected to such an injustice, would give him an additional interest in his work, and cause the gradual growth of that feeling of self-reliance and confidence which it is so essential that a cavalry soldier in our days should possess.

The proposed system, too, would be highly advantageous to our present sillidar whose ownership of a horse is in many cases but a name, as his horse is taken away from him to mount recruits or punishment drill men on, one or two lessons from whom is hardly qualified to improve a horse's mouth or action.

Thus a sillidar, who is proud of his horses and is a good rider, has the intense pleasure of seeing them spoilt by the ignorance of recruits or the lontishness of the awkward squad.

It is a well known fact that a horse when he knows his rider is more tractable (except in the case where he knows him to be a bad one) than when he is ridden by a stranger.

Under the proposed system every man would know his horse and every horse his rider.

This mutual understanding between horse and man could not but, of necessity, tend to steadier working on parade.

Under the present system, too, no man is eligible for promotion who is a "bargheer." This keeps many a good man in the ranks. Much better, I say, to allow no man to enter a regiment who cannot afford to bring Rs. 200 with him.

Many men could produce this sum and thus render themselves eligible for promotion should they also possess merit, who could never hope under our present system to rise to the non-commissioned ranks, the nominal price of an assamee being about Rs. 500, the actual one much more.

Again, take the case of men sent away on detached duty, such as outpost duty ; there is invariably some arrangement to be made to prevent the sillidar from being separated from his horses.

The greater the number of horses a man has, the greater, of course, the difficulty of making one that will be fair on all.

Owing to the necessity of such an arrangement it often happens that certain men and horses are absent from head-quarters oftener than others—to the detriment of both.

It is, too, I think, an acknowledged fact that the more practice a man has in riding the more likely he is to improve, more especially so when, after arriving at a certain stage of proficiency, he is allowed to go out by himself and enjoy a quiet ride unharassed by

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE AMEER OF CABUL.

LAHORE, 7TH JULY.

The ex-Meer of Maimena is detained and kept under surveillance as a State prisoner at Cabul.

The Ameer contemplates attacking Chiltral and Bajour States shortly.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FALL IN SILVER.

LONDON, 6TH JULY.

The Report of the Select Committee of Inquiry into the cause and extent of the depreciation of silver has been presented; it attributes the fall to the enormous increase in the production at the mines in America, to the change of currency in Germany and to fluctuations in the Indian trade. The Committee do not suggest any remedy.

THE YUNAN ENQUIRY.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening the Hon'ble Mr. Bourke said he expected to receive Mr. Grosvenor's report by the next mail. Mr. Grosvenor, he was able to state, had met Mr. Wade at Shanghai.

FURTHER FIGHTING IN TURKEY.

LONDON, 7TH JULY.

There has been some sharp fighting at Belina, near the junction of the Drina and Save rivers. The results are uncertain.

The Montenegrins claim the capture of Fort Medun, near Podgoritza.

ASSISTANCE FROM EGYPT.

CAIRO, 7TH JULY.

The Khedive is to-day sending a contingent of two regiments to Turkey.

LONDON, 6TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed depressed.

Surats depressed.

The London Cotton Market has been depressed.

Fair Dhollera..... 4⅛d.

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

Exchange on India ..... 1s. 6¼d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 82

4½ per cent do. 82

5½ per cent do. 84

3 per cent. Consols for account 93½

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.... 105

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ....£15,937,500.... Dec. £437,500

Bills Discounted ....£17,375,000.... Inc. £250,000

Bullion .....£30,125,000 ... Inc. £125,000

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities. ... 52½

WEATHER REPORTS.—6TH JULY.

(MADRAS TIMES.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W., thermometer 82, barometer 29·83. Fall of rain 80 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W. 5, thermometer 84, barometer 29 91. Fall of rain 58 cents.

MANGALORE, 10-25 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. S. W., thermometer max. 80, min. 78. Fall of rain rain 55 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind strong W., thermometer 94, barometer 29·79.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S. W. light, thermometer 91.

A DIVIDEND for the half-year ending the 30th June, at Rs. 22-8-8 per share, being at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, has been declared by the Bank of Madras.

AN Agricultural and Horticultural Society is about to be established at Simla, and the Annandale Public Gardens are said to have been taken as a garden for the Society.

IN the paragraph which we published a few days ago regarding the forthcoming polo match, the date was by mistake said to be the 15th when it should have been the 18th.

THE local paper says that the scarcity of food still continues in Darjeeling, and those people, unfortunately for themselves a rather numerous class, who cannot send out foraging parties of policemen, are in great straits for fresh provisions.

A RUMOUR was very generally circulated yesterday about the sudden death at Poona of a well-known medical gentleman. A telegram received from Poona in the afternoon, in reply to an enquiry made from Bombay, showed the rumour to be untrue.

THE *Madras Mail* announces the death, at Vizagapatam, of Brevet Colonel T. J. H. Keyes, who was in command of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry located at that station. Colonel Keyes rose in the 17th Regiment, to which he was posted on arriving in this country, 34 years ago, and served with the Field Force against Gulburgah in the year 1848. He was one of the few officers, who stood by the "locals" to the last, although his brother went over to the Staff Corps, and is now employed, in the rank of Brigadier General, as Commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force.

THE raising of the Vanguard ironclad is perhaps not likely to be accomplished, but a similar undertaking on a very much smaller scale has been successfully accomplished in the river Irrawaddy. In a Rangoon paper we read that the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company has been fortunate in raising its flat No. 12, which, while in company with the Ashley Eden about six months ago, ran on to a rock off Thayetmyo and sank. By the aid of about 500 empty casks and a large number of bamboos, Mr. Nicholson, a ship builder lately in the King of Burmah's service, has managed to lift the sunken craft, and to have her brought down to Rangoon and docked.

WE learn from the *Englishman* that Mr. Bradford Leslie, the newly appointed Agent to the E. I. Railway, Mr. C. H. Denham, who has been officiating as Chief Engineer, and Captain W. Wallace, Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government, started on Wednesday this morning to make a minute and detailed inspection of the whole of the East Indian lines of railway from Calcutta to Jubbulpore and Delhi. They will probably be absent from Calcutta about three weeks, during which time the duties of the Agent at head-quarters will be conducted by Mr. Robert Rober ts, who has filled the acting appointment so efficiently since the death of the late Mr. Cecil Stephenson.

THE Ootacamund paper, the *Neilgherry Courier*, states that the Government is in negotiation for the purchase of the property known as Upper Norwood. This property adjoins that already belonging to Government, known as Lower Norwood. The buildings of the latter are occupied during the stay of the Government here, by the clerks of the Secretariat. Upper Norwood is not spacious enough for the residence of the Governor, so it can hardly be for that that it has been purchased; but there is ample room, without much levelling of the ground, on which to extend the present building. The sum agreed upon as the purchase money is said to be Rs. 20,000.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* of the 27th June states that a telegram was received on the 24th June intimating the death of Major Malcolm Lloyd, Deputy Commissioner of Tounghoo, from aneurism of the heart. The deceased officer was one of our most active energtic officers in the Commission, whose services have been long availed of on the north western frontier district, of which, for many years, he was considered the virtual monarch. He had been ailing for some time and it was his full intention to have taken leave home in October next but unfortunately, like the case of many other old Anglo-Indians, the delay in putting this intention into force has proved fatal. He leaves a large circle of friends to regret his premature death.

IN the Madras Presidency, which contains a population according to the census of 1871 of 30,835,577 inhabitants, the total number of births registered in the month of January was 43,054. The total deaths during the same period was 63,473. Of this number 14,734 deaths resulted from cholera, 1,992 from small-pox, 21,111 from fevers, 3,716 from bowel complaint, 119 from suicide, 71 from wounds, 510 from accidents, 98 from snake-bite, 30 killed by wild beasts, and 21,192 from all other causes. The ratio per 1,000 per annum of deaths to the entire population was 26·5 and the ratio of births 17·6. In the month of February 39,962 births and 55,636 deaths were registered. This gives a ratio per 1,000 per annum of births and deaths to the entire population of 16·5 and 25·9 respectively.

DIAMONDS are likely to become as useful as they are ornamental. The diamond drill is the only drill that can bore its way through certain rocks whose hardness soon dulls the best steel drills. And now a diamond saw has been invented, which promises to do with stone what the finest steel saw does with wood. It consists of a thin metal disk, the teeth of which are nothing more than minute black diamonds, embedded in the metallic edge of the sheet. When revolving at a high speed, this diamond saw cuts into the sides of a stone slab as though it were a piece of timber; and not only can straight cuttings be made, but, by an ingenious mechanical device, bevels and rounded edges are cut. As a labour saving machine, the inventor judges that one of them will do the work of fourteen stonecutters.

THE *Madras Mail* states that Dr. George Smith, Deputy Surgeon General, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, has been recommended by the Madras Government to the Secretary of State for appointment as Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, in succession to Surgeon General Balfour, whose tour of duty will terminate on the 15th August. Dr. George Smith is not fully qualified for the appointment, as he has been scarcely more than a year Deputy Surgeon General; but Lord Salisbury has been urged by the Madras Government, the *Mail* adds, to waive an unreasonable rule of the service in his favour. Dr. Smith is pre-eminently, as to intellect, the officer best fitted for the difficult position; but his appointment, though seen to be almost inevitable, will not prove so welcome to the Medical Service as might be wished.

WITH reference to the enquiries that are being made by the Calcutta Suburban Police regarding some charges brought against some of the Canal subordinates, we have it on the authority of the *Englishman*, that the only Canal subordinate who has absconded, and against whom there is a warrant, is Mr. Barkly, the late Inspector of Chitpore, who, however, it is added, must have known what was coming, for, when the Police surrounded his residence, he was *non est*, and left Calcutta about twelve days ago. As for malpractices carried on by the Canal subordinates, one of the first Collectors, a Captain in the Royal Engineers, has left on record a number of ways in which the toll subordinates defrauded Government, and we fear that scattered as the men are in the Sunderbands, it will be impossible ever to put a stop to them.

SOME doubts have been expressed in the Calcutta papers as to whether the Bengal Jute Mills could successfully contend with the Dundee Mills. We read, however, in the *Englishman* that including the ten millions for California forward sales have been already made by the Calcutta mills for a total of at least sixteen million sacks, and these sales are, we understand, at prices which leave a handsome profit. These goods, it should be remembered, are of the very class which Dundee looks upon as her speciality, and in the production of which she defies Calcutta to compete with her. Not only have we no doubt that Calcutta is destined to drive Dundee entirely out of the Californian market, with a present annual consumption of more than twenty millions of sacks, capable of indefinite expansion, and to maintain a monopoly of the Australian market, but we believe that there is every prospect of Dundee ultimately losing the London market, where Calcutta sacks are fast coming into favour.

THE Government of India, Public Works Department, requested the Madras Government to furnish them with a statement of the extra expense incurred in the D. P. W. consequent on the visit to India of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The statement is required to show the whole of the expenses incurred by that Department, whether debited to Imperial Funds, or Provincial Services, or Civil Department, the sum charged to each department, however, being shown distinctly. This request having been referred to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, that officer has submitted the required statement for submission to the Government of India. From it we learn that the total expenditure from Provincial Funds in the Presidency amounted to Rs. 8,918-0-3. The landing jetty at Beypore cost Rs. 4,598-15-6, which, including the cost of a road from Pollachy to the foot of the Seegoor Ghaut and for the improvement of the Ghat itself, cost the Local Funds Rs. 8,231-9-6. The charges incurred by the Civil Department amounted to Rs. 15,918-5-2, making in all a total of Rs. 33,129-14-11.

THE *Pioneer* was crying bitterly a few days ago about the manner in which the Prince of Wales had, that paper said, in his speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner in London referred to His Royal Highness' visit to India ignoring altogether the European element out here. The *Pioneer* finished its article on the subject by sneering at "Mr." Russell, on which the *Indian Daily News* makes the following remarks:—"The *Pioneer* ought to be the last to utter or record any complaint on this score. If people will be officious, and put themselves in the way of 'Mr. W. H. Russell's contempt,' they have not much right to complain if they experience it. There was only one newspaper in India that sank to the level of having a flunkey in attendance by gracious permission of 'Mr.' W. H. Russell, to chronicle the brave doings that attended the hunting of Sir Jung's tame elephant. The *Pioneer* has striven bravely to write it into a wild one, without the success that his devotion deserved. And so 'Mr.' Russell's contempt has told, has it? There was one incident in Dr. Russell's Indian tour that we believe he has not told; and we doubt whether he ever will. But we know of it."

THE health of Madras seems to be threatened, if the *Madras Mail* draws a true picture of the sanitary condition of that benighted city. That paper says that typhoid fever has made its appearance in the town and adds, this is hardly to be wondered at, when the filthy condition of the greater portion of the gutters is taken into consideration. The nauseating and deleterious exhalations from some of these "drains" are undoubtedly sufficient to produce that class of fatal diseases which are supposed to take their origin from decomposing animal and vegetable substances. The quantity of putrid and decaying matter in Black Town is much greater than is generally supposed, and the miracle is that it does not breed a pestilence among the inhabitants. The conditions of the atmosphere are just now peculiarly favourable to the production of fatal diseases. The heat is very great, there has been but a scanty fall of rain, and the drinking water from the pipes is so polluted that it is pronounced by competent authority "to be unfit for human consumption." In addition to these evils, cholera still exists in our midst; and now typhoid, that terrible form of fever, has made its appearance. It is time, therefore, for those who are entrusted with the sanitation of this city, to arouse themselves. Black Town wants a cleansing; and wants somebody who is possessed of sufficient energy and interest in the matter to see both that such cleansing is done thoroughly, and that the town when clean, shall be kept clean.

BOMBAY.

POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate of Police begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 50 from "A Friend to the Poor," and Rs. 2 from "S. D. B.," contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Two cart drivers, named Doobeyr Presgdale and Beharee Bheeka, were yesterday fined Rs. 10 each by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for cruelly torturing their bullocks, charged at the instance of Mr. W. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Mahomed Hoosein Mahomed Abjal. Deceased was about 30 years of age, a butcher in the service of the Commissariat Department, and an habitual dunkard. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in the Nacoda Tank."

A PICK-POCKET.—A Goanese, named Manuel DeSouza, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on two separate charges of stealing money from the pockets of two different parties on the day previous at the Null Bazaar. The first charge was for stealing Rs. 1-0-6 from Rama Kanoo, for which he was sentenced to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail, and the other charge was for stealing Rs. 8 from the person of Mahadoo Suddoo, for which he was sentenced to be flogged twenty-five stripes.

GUZERAT.—A correspondent writing from Ahmedabad on the 5th inst. says:—Yesterday we had a sprinkling of rain and a dust storm. The Bombay Government has informed the memorialists of this city, who prayed that Government might put a stop to child marriage among the Jains, that it is not prepared to legislate in the matter. Several cultivators belonging to Uneaspoor, Endroes, &c., villages in the Ahmedabad Duskroee, appeared yesterday before Mr. Lely, Assistant Collector, and solicited assistance to enable them to buy bullocks, seed, grain, and agricultural implements. They gave him to understand that they are *poverty-stricken*, and that they will not, without pecuniary aid, be able to proceed with their agricultural operations. These people petitioned Sir Philip Wodehouse a short time ago and were referred to the local authorities. Letters from the districts say that in some places rain has fallen, and the cultivators have been able to plough their land and sow seed, and that the plants are about eight inches high.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Canjee Bhaijee, the senior partner of the Hindoo firm of Megbjee, Poonja and Company, shroffs and commission agents, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Lalljee Dyall, whom he charges with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 3,000. The accused is said to belong to the firm of Cooverjee Lalljee who carry on business as grocers at Mahad, in the Ratnaghorry Zilla, and with which firm the firm of Megbjee Poonja had business transactions and the Bombay firm who acted as commission agents for the Mahad firm. It is alleged that on or about the 16th April last the accused Lalljee Dyall pursuaded the informant that he would be able to purchase hoondees at good rates of discount at Mahad and Chiploon for the firm of Megbjee Poonja and forward the honour to them, on which account the sum of Rs. 3,000 was paid to him, but since then the accused had not executed any transaction in respect of purchasing hoondies, but on informant sending his own man to Mahad, he was given to understand that the accused has closed his firm at that place, and that Lalljee Dyall was not to be found there. Mr. Khunderao Morojee appeared on behalf of the informant.

THE MAZAGON HIGH COURT, APPELLATE SIDE.—On Thursday last at the High Court, Appellate Side, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball and the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, the following cases were disposed of,—viz., the Queen *vs.* Manki, wife of Deu, and Bapoo, son of Jijia, and the Queen *vs.* Chandra *kom* Kusa and Bhimi *kom* Luxuman. In the former case the accused parties were tried, convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each, by the Court of Criminal Sessions held at Ahmednuggur on the 6th April last before Arthur Bosanquet, Esq., the Session Judge, for having on the 9th or 10th March last at Kalegoan, in the district of Ahmednuggur, made an attempt to commit murder in that they buried a recently born female child under loose earth with the intention of causing its death. The sentence was confirmed by their Lordships. In the latter case the accused parties were tried, convicted and sentenced, each to transportation for life, by a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Sholapore on the 2nd May last, before Edward Cordeaux, Esq., Joint Session Judge, for having committed murder by giving to one Koosa Wallud Sagia Mang some arsenic, in consequence of which he died and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. The sentence in this case also was confirmed by their Lordships.

A KURRACHEE APOLOGY.—We regret exceedingly the publication, in the last impression of this paper, of a local paragraph in which certain statements were made calculated to injure the character of a highly respectable native gentleman whom it is our pleasure to know as a friend. The paragraph we allude to is the one relating to the faquir with the enchanted bamboo. Our credulity was imposed upon by a plausible dissembler, whose conduct we cannot find words to denounce in fitting terms. Mr. Megraj Moolchund is sufficiently well known, and his character is too well-established, to be disparaged in the least in the estimation of the general public by the malicious reflections and misrepresentations of a designing individual, who has proved himself to be so utterly regardless of the truth as to evince not the slightest scruples about perverting it to the basest of purposes. Editors of papers in India are, unfortunately, apt to be placed in false positions at times by being too ready to give credence to what is told them by people who are supposed to be sticklers for the truth. In the case under notice a base advantage was taken of our position, and as annoyance has been caused by the appearance of the paragraph in question, the only reparation we can offer is to give expression to the regret we feel, and to apologise for what at most was but the result of imprudence on our part. We need hardly add that the assertions of our informant are wholly without foundation.—*Sindian*, July 3.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. VENETIA, Captain G. J Babot, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr George Bridge, Col and Mrs Haddington, Mr and Mrs William Maule and child, and Mr Christopher Talbot.

For Brindisi—Mr Benjamin Moore and Mr W Moorhouse.

BANDORA INFANTICIDE CASE.

THE appeal of the Parsee cook, Jamsoo, against the sentence passed on him by the Assistant Sessions Judge of Tanna, was heard yesterday by Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge.

Mr. Narayen Moreshwar appeared for the appellant, The Sessions Judge found that the conviction of concealing Dinbai's child's birth, by secretly burying it, could not be upheld, in that the evidence failed to show intent to conceal the birth, and that the burial, although private, was not secret.

The conviction and sentence were reversed, and the Court ordered Jamsoo to be released from custody.

CRICKET.

THE members of the Bombay Gymkhana are making the most of the fine weather as may be evinced by the large number of gentlemen who come up daily of an evening to practice. Last Saturday the first match of the season was played, but was unfortunately unfinished owing to rain. To-day an eleven of the Gymkhana will compete against other 17. Play is to commence at 12 o'clock, and if players will assemble punctually, there is no reason why at least one innings on each side should not be played out. There will be the usual Saturday afternoon tiffin in the Gymkhana at 1-30. The following are the names of the players:—

THE ELEVEN.	THE SEVENTEEN.
C. Young.	Forrest.
Cameron.	Crawford.
N. Oliver.	Gray.
Baker.	Cartwright.
Tennent.	Thaiwey.
Albun.	Jones.
Mollinch.	Murray.
West.	Marryat.
Wyer.	Moore
Lang.	Steenach.
Fulton.	J. Oliver.
	Mackenzie.
	Reed.
	W. H. Mollison.
	W. E. Young.
	McGavin.
	LeGeyt.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

CONFIRMATION AT THE CATHEDRAL.

A CONFIRMATION was held by the Bishop of Bombay yesterday at the Cathedral; the service commenced at 5-30 P.M. and a large congregation assembled before that hour, the greater number remaining to the conclusion of the service which lasted till 7 o'clock. "The Order of Confirmation" service is a very short one, but it was supplemented yesterday by the regular Evening Choral Service as far as the end of the Third Collect when the Archdeacon commenced reading the service for the Order of Confirmation. The Bishop then read a portion of the service and immediately before the laying on of hands his Lordship ascended the pulpit and addressed the young candidates for Confirmation, who remained standing whilst the rest of the congregation were seated. The Bishop's address was built on the first special lesson (1 Sam., 3rd chapter) which was the lesson for last Sunday evening. He reminded the candidates of this latter circumstance, and also pointed out the disadvantages, compared with them, Samuel laboured under when God first called him. He as yet "did not know the Lord." He had not been prepared for any revelation of the divine word, which came upon him without any previous training for it, such as those about to be confirmed had doubtless received from their pastors and instructors. So sudden indeed was the revelation, that, although instructed by Eli as to what should be his response to the divine call, "Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth," he, in the confusion and excitement of the moment at the repetition of the call, omitted the word "Lord," and said merely, "Speak, for thy servant heareth." As he intended no disrespect, this omission was not permitted to operate to his disadvantage. God was, as effectually, if not as audibly, calling those who were about to be confirmed. They had better advantages than Samuel. Would they respond to the divine call in the spirit of Samuel? He did three things. He believed it to be the divine word and pondered at. He at the same time set about his ordinary duties, opening, as was his wont, the doors of the house of the Lord. He moreover made the event the turning-point of his life, for we read that "Samuel grew and the Lord was with him." The present occasion was doubtless the turning-point in the lives of most of those about to be confirmed. Like Samuel, they were to understand (1) that God was calling them, (2) that they were not under a feeling of elation, to neglect their ordinary, even if humble, duties, and (3) that they nevertheless were to make a fresh start in their devotedness to God. The Bishop concluded by exhorting all those who were confirmed to receive the Holy Communion so soon as their pastors judged that they might do so with benefit.

The young persons who were confirmed by the Bishop yesterday were 44 in all, and they came from the different Churches in Bombay in the following order:—Presented by the Cathedral Chaplains, 11; by the Ven. the Archdeacon, officiating Chaplain at Byculla, 12; by the Rev. C. F. Johnston, Chaplain of Colaba, 14; by the Rev. Charles Gilder, of Trinity Church, Sonapore, 7; in all 44.

A SUIT OF THE LONDON BANK AGAINST A PARSEE PRIEST.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK VS. FURDOONJEE CAWASJEE M'DY.

AT the High Court on Thursday, Sir Charles Sargent delivered judgment in the above case, which was heard before his Lordship in the course of last week. Mr. Starling and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Gill, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, for the defendant.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said this was an action brought upon a balance order of the Court of Chancery made on the 26th January 1871 in the course of the winding up of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank. Two important issues were raised on behalf of the defendant. The issues were:—1. Whether there is any balance order? 2. If there is, whether it was obtained by fraud? 3. Whether the Court of Chancery had any jurisdiction of the place defendant on the list of contributories of the plaintiffs' company? 4. Whether the plaintiffs were entitled to any relief? As to the first issue it was disposed of by the production of the document. The most important issue was whether the Court of Chancery had any jurisdiction to place defendant upon the list. Now, this issue must depend, as his Lordship had decided in other cases of the Bank, or whether the defendant had done some act which would bring him within the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, such as applying for shares; and the question therefore was whether the defendant signed the letter of application, or whether he might be treated as having signed it by giving authority to any one else to sign it for him. Now, his Lordship said he must confess that, on comparing the signature on the letter of application with the defendant's signatures of 1864 and 1867, and his signatures made in Court, he thought it was undoubtedly not proved that it was the defendant's signature to the letter of application. Mr. Flynn was examined, and upon his evidence, it was impossible to say that the signatures were made by the same person. It was impossible to look at the signatures on the letters and not come to the opinion that they were written by different hands. The signature on the letter of application was written by a better hand than the signature on the other documents; there was a difference in the letters, and the name of defendant was spelt differently. His Lordship was therefore of opinion that the letter was not written by the defendant. Then, the question was whether the defendant was bound as a consenting party? Had he consented to his name being used so as to give jurisdiction to the Court of Chancery? There could be no doubt that somebody or other used the defendant's name in writing the letter of application: somebody did it with his consent or behind his back, unknown to him. His Lordship thought it was highly improbable that anybody should apply for the shares in defendant's name without defendant's knowledge; for the letters of allotment were sent generally through the post to the address of the person who applied, and the only way for the party to get hold of the letter of allotment would be by bribing the postman, if he got hold of him. There appeared to his Lordship's mind and *apri ori* improbability that anybody else would apply for the shares in defendant's name without his knowledge or consent. But there was no direct evidence to satisfy his Lordship that the defendant did apply for the shares; and the Court must therefore look to the conduct of the party. Did it lead the Court to the conclusion that he knew of the application? On receiving the allotment order, defendant wrote as follows to the liquidators:—

Bombay, 9th September 1867.

To Sir T. G. A. Parkyns, Bart, James Cooper Esq., official liquidators of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank, Limited; 3 Coleman Street Buildings, London, E. C.

Gentlemen,—In your notice of the 27th February 1867, lately to hand, you have called upon me to show cause why I should not be included in the list of contributories to be settled before the Vice-Chancellor Stuart on 13th November next. Being very poor, I cannot appoint an agent in London to show the cause. I therefore submit a written statement of my objections. Through the kindness of your agent, Mr. Hawkins, I was permitted to refer to the original memorandum and articles of association of the London and Bombay Bank, and from which, with the assistance of my friend, I learnt that, at the progressive No. 403, there was a signature in the English language as follows:—Pardoonjee Cowasjee Mody, merchant to the Fort, Gola Lane, Bombay, fifty shares. I then made enquiries at the Bombay branch of the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan (under liquidation,) where the calls of the London Bank shares were made payable and was informed that the call on the fifty shares in question was paid by a Hindu named Sook Dyall of the Marwaree caste. Now, I beg to lay before you the following objections, to which I request your kind attention:—1. That I did not get a single share of the Bank. 2. That I did not pay the call on the shares in question. 3. That I did not execute the deed, which bears a signature in English, a language which I have never learnt, as will appear from the subjoined certificate. I have represented these facts to your agent, Mr. Hawkins, who has kindly entered my objections in his books. For the aforesaid reasons, I cannot be reckoned as a shareholder of the Bank; and therefore the notice served upon me, to which this is a reply, ought to be withdrawn, and I should not be made liable for the fifty shares in question.

He received an answer from the liquidators that the day for settling the list of contributories had been adjourned; and he thereupon replied to them as follows:—

Bombay, 28th December 1867.

Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th November in reply to mine of the 9 h September last, intimating to me that my case has been adjourned to Tuesday, the 20th February next for the purpose of enabling me to appear by solicitor or otherwise, and recommending me to appoint some party to represent me to support my case by legal evidence, and in reply I beg respectfully to say that I am quite unable to appoint any one to support my case at such a distant place, where I have no friends nor any kind of acquaintance whom I can appoint to represent me; neither have I means to secure to service of a solicitor; and besides I am not a shareholder as you must have learnt from my letter of the 9th September last. I am a Parsee priest. I have lost what I had accumulated in my profession as a priest in the course of twenty years, during the late crisis; and I am now in a destitute condition, supporting with great difficulty myself and a large family. Under these circumstances, I beg you will kindly take my humble prayer into you favourable consideration. In further support of my case, I most humbly request your kind attention to my letter of the 9th September and also to the objections raised therein. I have again to repeat that I have never been a shareholder in the Bank in question; and if in the face of that fact, you would still choose to retain my name in the list of contributors, you will do so at your peril and risk.

The defendant's story, said, his Lordship, was that he never applied for shares and knew nothing about the company. It seemed very improbable to his Lordship's mind that, if this were so, he should have a letter written such as that of the 9th September. It was rather a singular letter to have been written by a man—an Indo-Britton—whom defendant found standing at the Cathedral. It might well have been written by a solicitor; but it was certainly written by an educated man. If defendant knew nothing of the Bank, he would have said "I know nothing of your shares; somebody must have applied for the shares in my name." His Lordship found it difficult to believe that, if defendant, as he said, knew nothing of the Bank, the person to whom he told his story should have omitted to say he did not apply for shares; but he says only that he did not get any. Of course he did not; the shares were received by the man whom he allowed to use his name in the letter of application. From the man's conduct when made aware that he was on the list of contributories, his Lordship could not believe he did not apply for shares, because he never said he did not at the time; and his Lordship therefore believed he did know of the letter of application and lent his name to it, and therefore must be held to have submitted to the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery. Then as to the issue of fraud, his Lordship remarked there was nothing to show that all the facts were not brought before the Chief Clerk; it must be presumed that they were; and the man having submitted to the jurisdiction of the Court, it was his duty to bring the matter to the notice of the Court. His Lordship therefore gave judgment for the plaintiffs for Rs. 4,000 with interest at 5 per cent. from 24th October 1870, costs, and interest on the judgment at the same rate.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

NINTH DAY, THURSDAY, 6TH JULY.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

THIS case which was adjourned on Wednesday was continued.

Jamrai Muddunmull, examined by Mr. Gill, said—I am a partner in the firm of Shamaldass Goomooorksing in Bombay. The prisoner was cashier in our firm. His duties were to receive and pay monies and to keep the accounts. He was instructed to balance his books every evening. On the 29th April he was told to make the accounts up to date for the past month. His books had not been balanced for 10 or 11 days. The prisoner took away the book and returned with them at one o'clock. Leelaram then examined the books and found an entry debiting himself with Rs. 1,200 and crediting himself with Rs. 100. These entries were made between 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. Leelaram asked the prisoner why he drew money without his order. The prisoner said, "I will pay it at once, do not disgrace me." The prisoner never asked for a temporary loan of Rs. 1,200. He has not paid back any of this money. He credits himself with Rs. 100, making in effect a deficit of Rs. 1,100. He left the firm on Sunday night and did not return. Gunnashamdass was present at the time.

By Mr. Tyabjee.—The prisoner was not doing business on his own account in opium. He did not say that he wanted Rs. 1,200 for his own business as a loan. We had trust in the prisoner or we should not have entrusted him with our money. We should not have lent him money had he asked. We have lent him small amounts of money against salary. I examined the book in the morning at 9 o'clock and the entry for Rs. 1,200 was not made then. He made the entry on his own account and not under instructions from either Leelaram or myself.

By Mr. Gill.—The book was in the prisoner's hand when he made the entry. When Leelaram first saw the entry, he asked, "why have you made this false entry without my knowledge? Do we owe you anything on account of wages?" The prisoner then snatched the book away and made the alteration.

Gunnashamdass Leelaram, a general broker, gave similar evidence.

Before the magistrate the prisoner said, "I have nothing to say."

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Gill briefly recapitulated the principal points in the evidence for the consideration of the jury.

Mr. Tyabjee then briefly addressed the jury, contending that the prisoner had got the money with the consent of the prosecutors, as a temporary loan, which was perfectly clear, considering the way in which those people carried on business, lived and sat together. The prosecutors must have known perfectly well that he had drawn the money, and held that this was no dishonest intention at all on the part of the prisoner.

His Lordship then summed up the case and the jury without retiring found the prisoner guilty, and His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to be rigorously imprisoned for three years.

CHEATING.

Kavul Tarrachund was charged with cheating by delivering a fictitious hoondee to one Pranjeewundass Varjeewundass purporting to be drawn by one Munsookdass Ishwurdass on Messrs. Becherdass Ambaidass, knowing the same to be a fictitious hoondee and thereby inducing Pranjeewundass Varjeewundass to honor the same.

Pranjeewundass Varjeewundass, of Goonldass Sakerchund, said—I am a merchant and first became acquainted with the prisoner about January 1875. He opened an account with our firm and gave us a hoondee for Rs. 250. Before this he gave us two hoondees to collect; these were duly paid. The hoondee for Rs. 250 was not paid. The two previous hoondees fell due and were paid 15 or 20 days before the second fell due. The hoondee for Rs. 250 became due on the 24th January 1875. Nanabhoy Oodeyshunker, our cashier, presented it to the firm of Becherdass Ambaidass to take a note of it. It is customary after a note is taken of a hoondee for the drawer to send the money on due date. Becherdass did not send the money, and I again sent Nanabhoy to ask why it had not been honoured. In the meantime I had paid two hoondees which prisoner had drawn on my firm, one for Rs. 125 and one for Rs. 25, and we also paid him Rs. 22 in cash. I did not see him again after giving him the cash until I saw him in custody.

By prisoner—You gave me Rs. 200 on the 7th January, but that was in respect of the two hoondees I have already mentioned. This paper is in the handwriting of mehta Chotecsi, who is employed by our firm. The account is correct with the exception of the hoondee for Rs. 250 which is not mentioned. In balancing the two sides of this account it shows Rs. 1,800 as due to me. You did not give me the hoondee for Rs. 250 in payment of a claim I had against you for Rs. 130. This account shows a claim against you of Rs. 1,791-3.

Nanabhoy Oodeyshunker proved having taken the hoondee to the firm of Becherdass Ambaidass. Lallobhoy, their cashier, took a note of it and returned it. He again went the day after the hoondee fell due. The cashier said it was a fictitious hoondee and would not pay it.

By prisoner—Sometimes good hoondees are dishonoured if the drawer has no monies to his credit. We gave you credit because you gave us hoondees for Rs. 250, and gave you money thinking it would be met duly honoured. I only acted according to the instructions received from my master. Referring to the book I find a payment made by the prisoner of Rs. 118 in respect of a hoondee for Rs. 200 which were drawn on our firm.

Moolchund Runchordas said—I am a goomastah in the employ of Goculdas Sakerchund. On the 3rd or 4th January I saw the prisoner deliver my master a hoondee, and said, "take this hoondee for Rs. 250 and pay two hoondees of mine for Rs. 225." The hoondee shown me is the one.

By prisoner—Your dealings with the firm commenced from the 24th December 1874. The firm received payment of a hoondee of yours for Rs. 200 on the 10th January 1875 before taking up the hoondee in question. We have altogether accepted and paid four hoondees of yours. For these you paid the sum of Rs. 118 and Rs. 149. You paid on account of some cotton on the 10th January 1875. The amount to your credit in the firm's books is Rs. 717 including the amount of the hoondee for Rs. 250. Deducting the amount of the hoondee the credit side of your account shows Rs. 467. The debit side shows Rs. 1,541-3, including the loss on cotton. This is after crediting you with the amount of the false hoondee. We accepted and paid hoondees to the amount of Rs. 575 and you received credit for Rs. 467. The balance due by you in respect of hoondees is Rs. 130. We hold the hoondee for Rs. 250 in respect of the two hoondees of yours, which fell due amounting to Rs. 225. The sum, Rs. 149, was not paid because your hoondee for Rs. 200 had been dishonoured. The hoondee for Rs. 200 was honoured the same day.

Lulloo Dullochund, goomastah to Becherdass Ambaidass, proved not noting the hoondee when presented. An enquiry was made for the money after the hoondee fell due. My master refused to pay it as we had no account in our books in the name of the drawer, and had never any transactions with him. Persons sometimes draw hoondees on our firm who have no account, but they always remit the money before due date.

Shevlal Bhawaneedass said—I am mehta a in the service of Davbhan Bhatia. I know the prisoner. I don't know any firm of the name of Munsook Ishwar at Maunpore. I pointed the prisoner out when he was arrested at Maunpore.

By prisoner—You have not carried on business during the last year under the name of Munsook. I don't know if you did before or not.

The prisoner then called Dowlutram Oomackram who said—I am moonim to Nathoobhoy Soorchund, a Bombay firm. If a hoondee is not paid on account of a dispute and the drawer or endorser is a good and substantial party having credit in the market the hoondee cannot be called false. If a hoondee is dishonoured it is usual to return it to the drawer or to the person who handed it to us for collection. People do draw hoondees on firms with whom they have no account, but in such cases instructions and remittances usually follow before such hoondees fall due. The prisoner is drawn on a firm and the drawer had no account with that firm, was not known by that firm and his name was a fictitious one, such hoondee would be a false one in my opinion unless he remitted money before due date to cover it.

Nathalall Oodabhoy, manager of the firm of Goculdhoy Mocchund, gave similar evidence. The prisoner to the jury said—I had *Zona fide* account with the prosecutor. Such hoondees are often sent and returned dishonoured. I only owed Rs. 130 and I consequently caused the hoondee to be stopped. I can call Munsookh Ishwar but he is in his own country. He left his case in the hands of the jury.

His

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE FUNERAL OF GEORGE SAND.

(From the "Times" Correspondent.)

PARIS, JUNE 11.

I HAVE received the following account of Madame George Sand's funeral yesterday from one of those present :—

"Nohant, where Madame Sand died, and where she almost constantly resided during the last 10 years of her life, is eight kilometres from LaChatre, not far from the high road leading from that little town to Chateauroux. It is not, strictly speaking, a chateau, but rather a large country house, surrounded by a good-sized park, and not commanding much of a view. On quitting the high road, which we had followed from Chateauroux, we entered a small avenue, and in a few minutes arrived at a rather small and gloomy court. A catafalque was erected in the hall. Two large wreaths of flowers lay on the coffin. Friends of the deceased were assembled in the dining-room and the garden. A few ladies, including Madame Solange Clesinger, the deceased's daughter-in-law, and her two little girls were in the drawing-room. At 12-30 the coffin was taken to a small church in the charge of the priest of the Commune of Vic, where a religious service was performed. The church was too small to contain all whom friendship had drawn together in the desire of rendering one last homage, more to the devoted and beneficent woman than to the gifted writer. The service ended, the body was borne to a small country cemetery attached to the Church of Nohant, the resting place of the deceased's ancestors. When the priest had pronounced the last prayers over the open grave, speeches were read by two of George Sand's oldest friends—M. Perigois and Doctor Vapet. The latter read the following address sent by Victor Hugo :—'I mourn one of the dead ; I salute an immortal. I loved her, I admired her, I revered her ; now in the august sereneness of death, I contemplate her. I congratulate her, because what she has done is great. I thank her because what she has done is good. I remember writing to her once, 'I thank you for being such a great soul.' Have we lost her? No, such grand spirits d'sappear, but they do not vanish. Far from it. One might say that in becoming invisible under one form they become visible under another sublime transfiguration. The human form is an occultation ; it masks the true Divine visage, which is the idea. George Sand was an idea. She is beyond the flesh, then she is free ; she is dead, then she is living. *Patuit Deo.* George Sand has a unique place in our age. Others are great men—she was a great woman. In this century, where law is too complete the French revolution and begin that of the equality of sexes, being a part of the equality of men, a great woman was needed. It was necessary to prove that a woman could have all manly gifts without losing any of her angelic qualities ; be strong without ceasing to be tender. George Sand proved it. There must be some one to be an honour to France now that so many are a dishonour to her. George Sand will be the pride of our age and our country. Nothing was wanting in that glorious woman. She had the heart of a Barbes, the wit of a Balzac, and the soul of a Lamartine. She was a poet in the epoch when Garibaldi did prodigies. She wrote *chefs d'œuvre*—It is useless to enumerate them. Why should I steal from the public memory? What characterizes their power is their goodness. George Sand was good, and she was hated, too. Admiration has a foil, and on the other side is hate. Under enthusiasm is outrage. Hate and outrage endeavouring to degrade is counted by posterity as a sound of glory. Who that is crowned is pelted with stones. The baseness of insults ranks in the grandness of acclamation. Beings like George Sand are public benefactors. They pass away and are hardly gone when in the vacant place a new realization of progress is seen to arise. Whenever one of these powerful human creatures dies we hear, as it were, an immense noise of wings. Something is going, something is coming ; the earth like Heaven has its eclipses, but here, as above, the re-apparition follows the appearance. The torch which was in the form of a man or a woman, and which is extinguished under that form re-appears under that of an idea ; then it is seen that what was thought extinguished was inextinguishable. This torch is flaming higher than ever ; it will constitute afterwards a part of civilization and enter into the vast enlightenment of humanity. It adds to it, and the healthy wind of revolutions agitates it but makes it grow, for the mysterious breath which extinguishes false lights feeds the true ones. The worker is gone, but the work is done. Edgar Quinet died, but the highest philosophy proceeds from his tomb, and from above that tomb admonishes mankind. Michelet died, but behind him history rises tracing the course of the future. George Sand has died, but she has left us the right of woman resting its evidence on the genius of woman. It is thus that the revolution goes on. Let us mourn for the dead, but fix the events. Definitive acts remain ; thanks to these proud forerunners of thought, all truth and all justice are coming to us, and that is the noise of wings we hear. Let us accept what our illustrious dead in leaving us bequeath, and turning to the future, let us salute, serene and pensive, the great arrivals these great departures announce.'

"The crowd then slowly and silently dispersed. It would be too long a task to enumerate those whom a pious fervour had attracted to Nohant. There were Prince Jerome Napoleon (an intimate friend of the deceased's son, M. Maurice Dudevant), who, with M. Alexandre Dumas, was a pall-bearer, and M. Renan, to whom Madame George Sand had devoted one of her last writings. Beside them were men well known in the country by the ardour of their Republican convictions, such as M. Perigois. Close by him was M. Floury, Perfect of the Eure in 1848, and of the Seine Inferieure in 1870. It is well known with what warmth the deceased applauded the movement which overturned the July Monarchy. The Republican and Democratic opinions she had formed rather from feeling than from reason, did not long survive the collapse of the delusive hopes excited by the 1848 Revolution. She became rather indifferent to active politics, though her heart and her warm sensibility were always ready to be kindled by all great and generous ideas. This change in her opinions did not make her renounce her old friendships. The influence at her command under the Empire, whether at the Palais Royal or Tuileries, was always exerted in defending and protecting those whose political ideal she had momentarily shared, and from whom she never withdrew her esteem. Numerous peasants were present at the funeral to show their regard for the woman who, in the course of a long life, had constantly scattered benefits around her. Madame George Sand was certainly the greatest writer who has been produced by that part of France called Bas Berri. She has made famous all the places surrounding Nohant, and one cannot go through the district without being reminded at every moment of a passage in her novels describing and extolling the landscape which you are admiring. Alongside the writer, however, there was the loving and devoted woman always accessible and kind, who has left ineffaceable recollections in the hearts of all who approached her."

Some of the Radical papers exhibit displeasure at Catholic rites being performed at the funeral when the deceased had refused the last sacraments of the Church.

THE LORD OF BEARWOOD.

THIRTY years ago the two persons chiefly responsible for the management of the greatest institution next to the Throne, the Church, and representative Government, which this country boasts were two young men, neither of whom had as yet completed the third decade of his existence. They had been contemporaries at Oxford, and they had the rare advantage of witnessing the example and ; of being professionally trained under the influences of predecessors who in their respective lines may be said to have been unrivalled in the history of English journalism. It was the good fortune of Mr. Delane to have been educated for the duties of his editorial chair by Thomas Barnes. It was the honourable distinction claimed by Mr. John Walter, then the newly-elected member for Nottingham, that he was the grandson of the man who had firmly laid the foundations of the power of the first newspaper in the world, and the son of him who had brought the edifice to the highest point of finish which the opportunities of the age allowed. The Editor of the *Times* had the advantage of six years' experience of his office at the time when John Walter the Third acceded to the virtual proprietorship of the *Times*. The qualities which the position demanded were proportionate to the power that it conferred. John Walter the Third was not merely the chief owner of a journal which had distanced all competitors in Europe, but he was the inheritor of the fame won by the life and the works of two successive members of a family which had grown to a dynasty. What the name of Wren is to St. Paul's, that the name of Walter was, is, and will be to the *Times*. Much was expected of him whose birthright it was ; none of these expectations have been falsified by him of whom they were formed. Courage, skill, and enterprise are the hereditary attributes of the race. The successive manifestations which these have assumed in the persons and the policy of the three Walters have differed with the times, but the measure of energy and judgment displayed, while varying in kind, has been perhaps as nearly as possible equal in degree.

Upwards of hundred years ago the world heard the announcement that for the future the *Daily Universal Register* would bear the title of the *Times*, and would be ' printed logographically.' But even this innovation failed to secure any special attention to Mr. Walter's news-sheet ; nor was it till its printer, proprietor, and editor, in 1793, attacked the corruptions of the Court, with the customary consequences of fine and imprisonment, that the first gleams of the future greatness of the *Times* were visible. Thus was the tradition of freedom and of power handed down from John Walter the First to John Walter the Second. In the course of five short years the essential features of the *Times* were definitely and immutably established. Its intelligence was recognised as the most varied, its political criticism as the most fearless and independent of the age. Of course it paid the penalty for its boldness. It denounced the abuses of the Ministry of Lord Melville, and the Government withdrew from the Walters the office of printers to the Customs, which the family had held for eighteen years. A little later, when Napoleon was engaged in his struggle with Austria, and the public desire for news had reached an intensity hitherto unknown, John Walter's intelligence packets were stopped at the outports, while those destined for Ministerial journals were hurried on to London. In answer to his complaint he was told significantly that he might receive his papers as a favour. But Walter was not to be bribed. He first defied the Government and then he beat them. In August 1809 the *Times* announced the capitulation of Flushing two days before any information of the event reached Whitehall. From that day to this the history of the *Times* has been one of progressive triumphs and increasing sway. Its ventures and its successes have passed into history, and need scarcely be dwelt upon here. A few years ago, during the Franco-Prussian war, a young German named Kastenbein brought a composing machine, which he had invented, before the attention of the authorities of Printing house square. The idea was approved and was adopted. More than fifty years previously to this a countryman of Kastenbein, one Frederick Koenig, conceived the idea of printing by steam. In 1814 John Walter the Second decided to adopt Koenig's patent. The insane prejudice of the working classes against the innovations of machinery was then at its height, and Mr. Walter deemed it advisable to conduct his operations in secret. At length the suspicions of his *employés* were aroused. They threatened openly ' destruction to him and his traps.' Mr. Walter deemed it expedient to communicate with the police, and at six o'clock on the morning of Nov 29th, 1814, he walked into the press-room and astonished its occupants by telling them that the *Times* was already printing by steam ; that if they attempted violence there was a force ready to suppress it ; but that if they were peaceable their wages should be continued till similar employment for them could be found. Sixty years ago the Koenig press ' ran off ' 1100 copies (printed, however, only on one side) in an hour. To-day the double-barrelled Walter press prints 17,000 copies, on both sides, an hour, and that press is the work of John Walter the Third. Six years ago the *Times* gave the world the European news of the day before yesterday. Now, by the help of the special telegraphic communication which it has with Paris and other capitals, it gives us the news not merely of yesterday itself, but of the very day on which it is published up to the actual moment of going to press.

No apology is needed for the enumeration of facts some or all of which are familiar enough. To speak of John Walter the Third and to exclude all mention of Printing-house-square would be the same thing as to write of John Murray the Third and say not a syllable of Albemarle-street. It might be thought enough to gratify the ambition of a single man that he should be known as the chief owner of the newspaper which is an epitome and a symbol of the enterprise, the skill, the science, and the intelligence of the age. But Mr. Walter has other claims to consideration and distinction than these. Nor, as a matter of fact, is it at all in connection with the *Times* that he comes before the world. If he is in his way a representative of journalism, he is also a representative of the best type of country gentleman, an embodiment of the enlightened common sense of the age, the model of a great landlord, whose house (largely designed by himself) is, with the trifling exception of Windsor Castle, perhaps the most palatial dwelling in the county of Berks, but whose thoughts and interests are in each cottage on his estate. That Mr. Walter might have taken a very high place in more than one Government is no secret ; but though it is his constituents, and not the *Times*, which send him to Parliament, the world cannot put the enormous fact of the *Times* out of sight, and the value of the work which that newspaper does could scarcely fail to be impaired,—the absolute and judicial impartiality of its political views could not but come into question with the suspicious multitude, if it were known that its main proprietor, however inflexible the editorial independence, was politically a partisan and personally ambitious. Well and faithfully as Mr. Walter discharges his duties to the electors who send him to Parliament, there are other duties which he discharges not less effectively to the whole body of the assemblage of which he is a member. When any vital question, domestic or foreign, comes prominently forward, the member for Berkshire seldom fails to express the deep convictions of the nation, and to interpret, with telling felicity, the views really entertained by the majority of its representatives at Westminster. Thus it is that there is perhaps no speaker in the House of Commons whose words carry more weight on both sides. His parliamentary influence is increased by his style of speaking. His argument is clear, his facts are full and accurate, and his sentences are capitally constructed. Above and beyond this, there is the circumstance that he knows perfectly the temper of the House. He is never dogmatic, he is never egotistical. He never speaks at all unless he has mastered his subject, and sees his way to offer a solid contribution to the debate in progress. The memorial address which he delivered when the Public Worship Bill was passing through the House of Commons is, for several reasons, a fair specimen of Mr. Walter's parliamentary style. Mr. Gladstone had challenged any one to explain distinctly what Ritualism was. Mr. Walter accepted the challenge ; and after his exhaustive exposition of the distinctive features of that particular variety of anti-Protestantism, he sat down amid such cheers as only men who can take Mr. Walter's standpoint ever receive.

It may well be considered a grotesque chance which gave a man so cool-headed and clear-visioned as Mr. Walter such a colleague as he had, on his first entrance to Parliament in 1847, in the scatter-brained fanatic Feargus O'Connor, who, strangely enough, four years previously had brought an action against the publisher of the *Times* for a libel charging him with venality and corruption, and had obtained a verdict of 20*l.* damages. John Walter the Second had represented Nottingham for some years, both before and after the first Reform Bill. In 1832 he suggested that his son should take his place. John Walter the Third came forward, and was defeated. Four years later the borough famous for lace and lambs, rotten eggs and Mr. Bernal Osborne, elected him, free of all expense. In the House of Commons the debates in which Mr. Walter has chiefly distinguished himself have been of a social, educational, or religious character, while he has been a most useful member of Committees innumerable. He had much to do with shaping and colouring some of the proposals in Mr. Lowe's revised code ; and Mr. Disraeli showed his estimate of Mr. Walter's knowledge and judgment when, in 1867, after the passing of the Conservative Reform Bill, he appointed him a member of the Commission for fixing the new boundaries of Parliamentary boroughs. Prepared to take what may be called the popular view in most political matters, Mr. Walter has never been a hunter after political popularity, and has frequently refused to gratify the vanity of a popular audience with a courage and a candour that are above all praise. It was in 1874 that he delivered the inaugural address at the first annual meeting of the Quebec Institute in Lower Seymour-street. It would be difficult to overrate the mischief that is done by the panegyrics, which it is the fashion for speakers on such occasions, addressing a vain and vulgar audience, to pass upon selected instances of personal ambition or prominence.' Mr. Walter began his reflection with the story of a navvy who attended a night-school, in the belief that a knewledge of reading and cipher-ing would enable him to become a great contractor. It did not, and the navvy was proportionately disgusted and indignant. Mr. Walter was bold enough to condemn the motives of the navvy, and to add, that ' while such books as Mr. Smiles's *Self-Help* exhibit a catalogue of marvellous achievements, they show plainly enough that such achievements are not within the reach of ordinary men.' Reserved in manner with the respect which his position demands for the forms and conventions of society, Mr. Walter is as much removed from morosity as he is from superstition. He has confidence in himself ; he has no aggressive self-confidence in his manner. If one were to judge from the admirable completeness with which he plays the *rôle* of country gentleman, the solicitude which he takes in the tilling of soil and the yield of crops, in model farms workmen's cottages, and threshing-machines ; indwrd in every department of country business,—one might even imagine that Printing-house-square had no attraction nor interest for Mr. Walter. He is not a mighty hunter, nor is he an eminent shot ; but he is loosly hailed as ' the father of his people.' He has built five schools on his Berkshire estate, providing accommodation for a total of seven hundred children ; the bricks of the new office of the *Times* in Victoria-street were made by his own labourers and his own brick-field ; and if he has crowned the fortunes of his family, it is because he perpetuates in himself the abilities and the virtues of its founders.—*The World.*

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RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	..
HOCKHEIMER	28 0	..
JOHANNISBERGER.....	33 0	20 0
GEISENHEIM.....	24 0	..
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2.....	18 0	10 0
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth).	30 0	..
SCHARLACHSBERG	32 0	..
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20 0
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SPARKLING HOCHHEIMER.....	28 0	16 0
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Do. *** three Stars	32 0	...
MARTELL'S Brandy * one St ?.....	25 8	...
Do * one Star Flask ...	13 8	...
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Do *** three ,, ...	30 0	...
L. FURLAUD'S * Star	23 0	...
Do ** Stars.....	25 0	...
Do *** Stars	27 0	...
Do. V.O.S reconamended.....	35 0	...
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